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certain amount of money and the second intent of putting a ceiling at all I believe is to limit or at least disclose the areas of influence through which large financial contributions we say result in and that should have some relevancy to the ceiling also. Do we say that a candidate has compromised if he acquires or spends \$100,000 in a gubernatorial campaign, do we say that he's compromised if he solicits \$50,000? How do we go about that, either philosophically or practically?

SENATOR FELLMAN: I don't--Senator Cavanaugh, this bill is riding alongside and was bracketed along with Senator Warner's bill that provides, Senator Warner's bill goes way deeper in the area of reporting campaign contributions, where they're from, who gave them and where they go to. This is merely an attempt to put a lid on the total amount of dollars that can be spent and it takes the lower figures in the last election in which one candidate for Governor was able to beat another candidate, an incumbent Governor, and therefore if somebody would say that this is strictly an incumbent's bill, this isn't what we proved in the last election. These figures would not be are not constitutionally set. They could be amended at any session of the Legislature. Possibly a \$25,000 figure for the Governor's race in the primary and \$50,000 in the general election or a total of \$75,000, possibly that's too low but it has to be a low enough figure so that this vast expenditure of money is stopped. Unless you buy the idea that anybody with enough money should be able to come in and buy an election.

SENATOR CAVANAUGH: Well, what I'm getting at, Senator Fellman, is that I don't believe that this Legislature today is in the position from a factual or an educated history of the members of this body to properly assess the situation of what is a proper figure. I certainly don't feel, I feel that these figures here are meaningless, particularly for example--the Governor's figure I feel is meaningless in any relevancy either to the necessity for an adequate campaign for an individual to run for Governor, I don't think that was even explored in this situation, that you grabbed the formula that somehow seemed reasonable in the area of \$25,000. If you're talking about a legislative race, I believe your ceiling would be somewhere around \$9,000. Would that be correct?

SENATOR FELLMAN: That's correct, but let me show you the figures that were spent on the general election in the Governor's race in 1970. Now under this present, under this bill as proposed the Governor would be, the candidate for Governor would be able to spend \$50,000 plus the Lieutenant Governor's salary, or twice the Lieutenant Governor's salary which is either what--\$8,000 or \$9,000.

PRESIDENT: \$7500.

SENATOR FELLMAN: \$15,000 then would be added. There would be a total expenditure of \$65,000 available to the Governor. The Citizens Committee for Exon in the general election of 1970 spent \$29,000, the re-elect Tiemann for Governor Committee spent \$108,000. Now this limitation of \$75,000 gentlemen, it seems to me is not at all unrealistic. When the Exon Committee spent \$29,000 and the Tiemann Committee spent \$108,000 and we're talking about a bill that will limit spending to \$75,000 or \$65,000, we're halfway between those two figures and I don't think that's an unrealistic limit. I would agree that the limit is very high in the legislative race.

SENATOR CAVANAUGH: Okay, well, I think I'll have to conclude Senator Fellman by saying basically I agree with your bill. I agree that there is a great need for this type of legislation but I don't feel that the approach that we've taken here and that the time that we've expended here and that the nature in which we've gone about producing this legislation is adequate to the purposes that we're attempting to achieve. I am not in